
ENGLISH OPINION

CHANGE WROUGHT BY DEWEY'S VIC-TORY-CROSS CURRENTS IN OXFORD AND LONDON SOCIETY-AN AL-LIANCE BASED ON SELF-INTEREST.

During the first week of the war there was a reaction against America in English public The press suddenly became critical and censorious, expressions of sympathy for Spain were heard on every side; and American residents instinctively felt that their country was disliked by large classes of educated and influential Englishmen. This cold fit did not last long. Admiral Dewey's victory silenced every contemptuous reference to the American The mercantile community was reas sured by the adoption of the principles of the Declaration of Paris and by the announcemen that tonnage dues would not be enforced in the ica loomed up in the Far East as the possessor of the Philippine Islands and a powerful all; for England in China diplomacy. There was a sudden reaction of public feeling in favor of America after this signal demonstration of naval efficiency and political capacity for taking advantage of a great opportunity in the Philip

There are two great forces in determining the course of English opinion on foreign questions One is moral obligation and the other is self-The spectacle of an unselfish nation of moral responsibility in human affairs. Those Englishmen who had been deeply neved by the wrongs of Bulgarians, Armenians, Cretans and Greeks, heartily approved of the resolute deto the appalling condition of misgovernment in Those Englishmen who have been in the habit of sneering at altruism and sentimentalism and of justifying their own Government in supporting the concert of European selfish ness were repelled by this display of moral earnestness in America. It was not until Admiral Dewey proved that the American Navy was an effective fighting machine, and that the United States became the possessor of four hundred islands between Formosa and Borneo that sentimental and closely calculating Englishmen toward the American side. The United States, with a well-handled, effective fleet and with the right of conquest over a valuable group of islands in the Far East, were suddenly converted into a future ally of great utility in readjusting the balance of power.

In this way the two forces of moral obligation and self-interest are now operating together to influence English opinion in favor of America. Humane sentiment is attracted by an altruistic in accord with the sensibilities of old-fashioned English conscience. Self-interest is attracted by the promise of an Anglo-Saxon combination in the Far East which will be of tremendous advantage to England. In conjunction with these two forces is the irresistible logic of the dependence of England and Europe upon American food supply. The war has not lasted three weeks, and every Continental country is reminded by bread riots, rising wheat markets and distress of the masses that 1898 is the fiftieth anniversary of the Revolutionary year, England understands to-day, what she has been slow to learn during half a century of Free Trade, that her chief danger in time of war will be the failure of her imported food supply, and that a friendly America is vastly more important to her than an alliance with any Continental Power. Whether Englishmen are influenced by conscience or self-interest, they cannot fail to be impressed with the significance of the fact that they never have more than a ten weeks supply of wheat. Speculation and high prices are now rendering this dry statistical fact elongetic for an alliance so far as England is comment fo quent and pictorial.

A HOT FIT NOW ON.

A hot fit has followed the cold fit. The English press to-day has not an unkind word for the American people. Liberal journals enlarge upon the unselfish mission undertaken for the sake of humanity in the West Indies. Conservative journals invite America to remain in the Philippines permanently and to co-operate with England and Japan in counteracting Continental intrigues and aggression in Asia. The movement for an international alliance has received a tremendous impulse in England, where it was regarded at the outset as a strange vagary of American sentiment and impulse after the Venezuela Message, with its menace of war upon kin across the sea. Protests are heard in some quarters against the conversion of a mission for the deliverance of Cuba into a campaign of conquest in the Philippines; but there is a general conviction that the occupation of the East Indian group will be the logical guaranty for the payment of a war indemnity whenever peace with Spain is negotiated. opinion, with some minor exceptions to which I shall refer below, is now with America in the war with Spain, and is setting strongly in the direction of an alliance in the near future.

One hostile quarter is Oxford. I have learned from a trustworthy source that only two or three of the influential educators there are in sympathy with the United States. The dons and students by an immense majority are hostile critics of American institutions, and are outspoken in their hope that Spain will administer a large measure of discipline to inflated mosphere of that University town. Oxford is the most conservative and reactionary centre of English thought, and is fairly mediæval in its tendencies. It is the natural home of lost causes. Slavery was defended there thirty years ago during the Civil War. It is not strange that Spanish atrocities and misrule should now find apologists and eulogists among the narrow quadrangles and dimly lighted

Another stronghold of anti-American feeling is the West End of London. Especially is this true of the exclusive and "smart" sets, whose prejudices and sympathies are against everything American. There can be no deep reflection upon or accurate knowledge of the causes of war over Cuba in that section of London society. Not principles, nor policies, nor morals are taken into account by jaded and cynical pleasure-seekers, who are lacking in earnestness and thought fulness and are suffering from sheer satiety of amusement. They are unsympathetic because "The Linkman" explains in "Truth" they dislike the boastful, pushful Americans, who are constantly working their way into their sets and commanding attention and notoriety. "Great Britain is with the United States hand, heart and soul," remarks that genial social philosopher, "but the noisy, flashy section of Americans rubs the English the wrong vay at every turn and irritates them." Hostility to the American cause in war time from personal dislike of individual toadles and invaders of smart sets is the natural resource of small, unrefecting minds. It counts for little in any just esti-mate of the real forces of English opinion

mate of the real lottes to be supported by the restraints and lawyers, to regard America as a spolled child, who needs the restraints of persistent snubbing and a long-deferred whipping. There is more of this feeling in England that Americans can well imagine when every journal

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

B. Altman & Co. will offer on Monday, May 23d, 50 Modern Persian and Turkish Carpets at unusual reductions in prices, a few of which are quoted, as follows:

Persian, 9 ft. 10 ins. by 14 ft. 11 ins. from \$70.00 to \$45.00 9 ft. by 12 ft. 6 ins. from 115.00 to 75.00 Turkish, 8 ft. 3 ins. by 10 ft. 9 ins. from 90.00 to 55.00 11 ft. 6 ins. by 15 ft. 7 ins. from 110.00 to 72.50 other sizes at proportionately reduced prices.

The following will also be offered:

100 Kazak Rugs, sizes about 4 by 7 feet. - - \$12.50 Regular value \$15.00 100 Kazak Rugs, sizes about 4 by 8 feet, - - - \$15.00

Regular value \$17.50

Take 18th Street Elevators to Rug Department on Sixth Floor.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

is now sounding their praises and referring, sometimes with a patronizing air that is ill-concealed, to a future alliance. The American people during the last three years have occupied a great deal of attention in England. They have crowded out the unspeakable Turk, the ambitious Greek, the South African raider, the German Emperor and John Chinaman. They began by riding roughshod over English sensibilities in the Venezuela affair and by forcing the Monroe Doctrine upon the attention of Enrope. They continued their operations by organizing a currency campaign, which unsettled for many months the financial condition of Europe. They have ended by challenging Spain's right to retain her last stronghold in the New World, by capturing the Philippines at a Single blow after a series of European raids on Chines to scarcity of food, bread riots and revolutionary outbreaks. There are not a few Englishmen who regard the American as an unpleasantly conspleuous personage, who is making too much noise in the world. They know that he will win the fight with Spain, but they do not hesitate to say that he would be improved in temper by the chastening influences of a little adversity.

AN IRRESISTIBLE CURRENT BENEATH.

AN IRRESISTIBLE CURRENT BENEATH. These little cross-eddies and stretches of back representative of English character steadily toward America in her work for as themselves; that they are not wanting in the best traits of Anglo-Saxon character, that they have a keen sense of moral responsibility; that they have the courage and self-possession required for difficult undertakings; that they have quired for difficult undertakings; that they have practical skill and tireless energy for the successful conduct of war, and that they have marvellous flexibility in adapting themselves to new conditions. It is America that is opening the way for communication in the future, if not for a formal alliance, and she is doing this less by the expressions of good will which are wafted over the sea than by the workmanlike way in which the fleet fights its battles and the Administration prepares itself for every emergency. The surest way of bringing about an Anglo-Saxon alliance is to prove that it is worth having.

of race, nor the traditions of a common interature, but enlightened self-interest. The argument for an aliliance so far as England is concerned has been forced home during the last
few weeks with startling force. The Americans
have shown their energy as a naval Power,
their practical instincts as a nation, their control over the food supplies of Europe, and their
ability, if they have the will, to make themselves
felt in the Far East. They have no need to be
importunate in their wooing for an aliliance, for
their offers will not go begging with all the resourcest of power which they are now displaying.
English self-interest is already inviting a coalition for work in the East. The requirements of
American self-interest are not equally clear. A
hostile Europe and the entanglements of a foreign alliance outside the natural sphere of
American interests are large factors in a complex problem. plex problem.

THE LAMBS' STAR GAMBOL.

ACTORS TO ACT FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The Lambs' Star Gambol, which is to occur at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night, has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest The benevolent purpose of the Lembs in giving it is to make money for their own use. The purpose of the audience in attending it will be not to help along any worthy object of charity, but to see an entertainment with more prominent actors in it than have been seen in any one performance in thi city in a long time.

first announcements that were made about this affair gave the impression that it was to be simply a big minstrel show, but it appears now that the minstrels will be only a part of it. There will also be several of the short scenes and plays which the Lambs are in the habit of devising for their own amusement and which are shown to public only at rare intervals. The minstrel company for the first part of the entertainment will be composed: Interlocutor, De Wolf Hopper; be for the first part of the entertalisment with he than composed: Interlocutor, De Wolf Hopper, boneaguart Robson, "Willie" Collier and Ignacio Martinetti; tambourines—Nat C. Goodwin, Jefferson De Angelis and H. C. Barnabee, triple quartet—Chauncey Olcott, Eugene Cowles, Da Wolf Hopper, H. C. Barnabee, William H. McDonald, Digby Bell, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Phipp Edmand Stantley, Charles Hopper, William Flitzgerald and Graiton Baker, chotisters—Francis Cartyle, Henry M. Woodruff, J. F. Kellerd, Clay M. Greene, Alfred Klein, Walter Hale, A. S. Lipman, George Barnum, E. W. Kemble, Charles Klein and Vincent Serrano, The musical directors who will officiate in the first part are Jesse Williams, Victor Herbert, Victor Harrits, S. L. Studiey and J. S. Hiller.

The second part will include "L'Affaire d'une Melodie," Lambs Big Four, "The Art of Maryland and "Called Perfect at Ten," Among the actors who will appear who are not mentioned among the minstrels are Joseph Holland, Fritz Williams, Wilton Lackaye, T. D. Frawley, John G. Saville, L. J. B. Lincoln, Joseph Grismer, Augustus Thomas, Harry Conor, Burr McIntosh and William H. Crane, The performance will end with the Lambs National anthem, "Columbia," written by Clay M. Greene and composed by Victor Herbert, sung by the full strength of the Lambs, accompanied by the 22d Regiment Band.

TRANSPORTATION CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Transportation Club, f which Chauncey M. Depew is the president, was held yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel. About thirty members were present. Five members of the Board of Managers were elected without opposition as follows: J. D. Layng, James G. Cannon. Edwin Hollis Low, John E. Milholland and Charles A. Seymour. They will serve five years. The following Nominating Committee was elected: The following Nominating Committee was elected: The Laikins. J. F. Fairlamb, D. H. Rowland. James Foster and E. J. Brooks. The inspectors of James Foster and E. J. Brooks. The inspectors of election chosen were P. Le Perrier, D. B. McCoy and M. L. Bacon. The club is in a flourishing condition. held yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel. About

TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Christian Aid to Employment Society, No. 21 Bible House, has heretofore charged a small fee for service given, but, owing to "the increased number of unemployed teachers, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.," it has decided to make the work absolutely free. "hoping by this means to inwork appointely free. noping by this means to increase its patronage and thus benefit a larger number of worthy women, who are forced to seek means of self-support. The managers say the society's treasury is empty, but they hope "there are enough, faithful stewards" to keep the work from need."

the next to the last syllable of those which end in the next to the last syllable of those which end in a vowel. In the names here given an accent mark will be placed upon the vowel in the syllable which receives the emphasis, but it should be remembered that this mark does not properly belong these, but is used merely to indicate how the word is pronounced. It is always a difficult matter to imitate the pronunciation of foreign words in English letters, and the results cannot, in many cases, exactly reproduce the Spanish sounds. The letter "r" in Spanish is always rolled much more than in English.

WEST INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

lardenas Car-deh-nas. labañas Cah-ban-yas. Matanzas Mah-tahn-sas, or Mah-tahn-thas. Inar del Rio-Pee-nar del Reé-o. tarlel-Mah-ree-él. uerto Principe-Poo-afr-to Prin-see-pay, or Poo-

Mayaguez Mah-yah-gaiss, or Mah-yah-gaith, San Juan Sahn Hoodam, Arecho-Ah-ren-seé-bo, or Ah-reh-thé-bo, Ponce-Pôhn-seh, or Pôhn-theh, Jucaro-Hoo-cah-ro, Jucaro-Hou-can-ro. Esperanza-Ehs-peh-rahn-sah, or Ehs-peh-rahn-thah.

CUBAN PROPER NAMES. CUBAN PROPER NAMES.

Maximo Gomez-Mahks-i-mo Gómes, or Mahks-i-mo Gó-meth.
Callxio Garcia-Cah-leéks-to Gar-seé-ah, or Cah-leéks-to Gar-thé-ah.
(The "x" in Calixto is pronounced like the gut-iural "T previously mentioned.)
Perez-Péh-res or Péh-reth.
Alvarez-Ahl-vah-res, or Ahl-vah-reth.
Masso-Máhss-o.
Capote-Cah-pô-teh.

SPANISH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

España (Spain) - Es-pahn-yah Madrid - Mah-dreed. Madrid-Mah-dreed.
Cadiz-Cāh-deeth.
Barcelona-Bar-theh-lō-nah.
Valencia-Vah-lēn-the-ah.
Vizcaya (Biscay)-Veeth-cāh-yah.
Sevilia (Sevilie)-Seh-vee-yah.
Cartagena-Car-tah-hēh-nah.
Cavlid-Cah-vee-tay.
Castilia-Cahs-teēl-yah.
Aragona-Ah-rah-gönn.
Ceutn-Thay-oō-tah.

SPANISH PROPER NAMES

Alfonso—Ahl-fónn-so. Maria Cristina—Mah-reé-ah Creez-teé-nah. Praxedes Sagasta—Prah-hell-dehs Sah-gáhss-tah. Leon y Cas:illo—Leh-óhn-ée Cahss-teél-yo.

torrea-tor-ren-an.
Aunon-Ah-oo-nohn.
Romero Giron-Ro-meh-ro Hee-rohn.
Lopez Puigeerver-Lo-peth Pooceg-thair-vair.
Gamaxo-Gah-mah-tho.
Capdepon-Cahp-deh-pohn.
Groizard-Gro-ee-thard.
(The last name, from its spelling, appears to be reach, but the above would be the Spanish pro-

Bermejo Bantamenta. Cervera Thair-veh-rah. Weyler - Way-se-lah. (This again is undoubtedly a German name and variously pronounced.) Ramon Bisuco-Rah-mbh Biahn-co. Silvela - Seel-véh-lah. Romero y Robledo-Ro-méh-ro ce Ro-biay-do.

NAMES OF SPANISH SHIPS. imirante Oquendo-Ahl-mee-rahn-teh O-kéhn-do elayo-Peh-lah-yo. ristobni Colon-Crees-tő-bahl Co-lóhn.

Pelayo Peh-lah-yo. Cristobal Colon-Crees-tó-bahl Co-lóhn. Piuton-Ploo-tóhn. Terror-Ter-tór. Furor-Poo-rór. Cludad de Cadiz-The-oo-dáhd deh Cáh-deeth. Azor-Ah-thór. Ariete Ah-ree-ch teh.

THE PACIFIC MAIL DIVIDEND.

The published statement that the just-declared semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was not in asserted by a prominent director of the company to be entirely erroneous. The dividend was fully earned, he says, as is shown by the following fig-ures, embracing the eleven months ended on March 31:

1897. \$3,764,603 2,967,462 .\$3,606,606 . 2,967,842

For the first six months the company the five months ended on March 31 the net earn-ings were \$330,445. Deducting \$200,000 for payment of the current dividend and \$62,500 for the reserve fund, there remained a surplus of \$67,545, with the April statement ret to be heard from; and it is believed that the earnings for April will not show any decrease, as compared with previous months.

Le Boutillier

LACE DEP'T. Special Sale

1,500 yards embroidered Silk Batiste Linen, all overs, in 59°. fancies and spots, worth \$1.25 to \$2.50, at

Edgings and Galloons to match, 5 inches 25°.

West Twenty-third St.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR CAUGHT

TRACED BY THE PINKERTON AGENCY

AFTER HIS ESCAPE FROM JAIL. Word was received in this city yesterday by the Pinkerton Detective Agency from Dennis Perkinson, Chief of Police of Petersburg, Va., that he had erable ingenuity was displayed by the escaping pris oners. Entrance was made to a 24-foot ventilating chimney by removing the bricks and mortar, and the prisoners then climbed through this ch with a rope manufactured from the blankets suppiled to them. Hong was arrested in New-York on May 10 and Gabor is still free.

Immediately after the escape of the three me atic search for them, and though the issuance of

entering Mr. Blodgett's room called on the latter to turn out of bed the burglar fired at him, ound several days later. Mr. Blodgett was one

arrest of Davis in Troy, N. Y., for the Salem (Washington County) authorities on the charge of

burglary committed in that county in 1890. At the time of his arrest Davis made a desperate resistance, and a crowd of several hundred people attempted to rescue him from the officers. Thavis was taken to Salem, and white confined in the Jail there he was positively identified by both Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin as the leader of the band of masked burglars who had entered their house on the night of becember 2.

About fifteen years ago an old couple named Berries, at North Creek, N. Y. were taken from their hed tortured and robbed by masked burglars. This robbery was committed by Davis and a man named Kelly, who afterward turned State's evidence, and by a burglar named 'Gus' Herrick. Davis and Herrick were arrested for this by Assistant Chief of Police Headquarters Herrick committed suicide. Davis was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment in Dannemora, but his sentence was later commuted to eight years. He is a desperate burglar, and is always armed. At the time of his arrest in Troy he carried a heavy revolver and a number of cartridges, and when arrested in Petersburg yearer day he also had a revolver in his possession. Davis has also served a sentence of five years in the Albany Penitentiary for attempting to kill the former chief of detectives of Troy. While serving his sentence he attempted to escape from the prison by tunnelling his way out, but his plans were discovered by the superintendent.

Requisition papers are now being prepared for the return of Davis to Salem. While awaiting the arrival of these papers he is being heid at Petersburg.

BRITISH AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

BRITISH AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

FORCE FROM THREE WARSHIPS TO OCCUPY THE PLACE ON TUESDAY.

Peking. May 21.-The arrangements for the transfer of Wei-Hai-Wei have been completed. The Chinese will occupy the port on Monday, immediately after the last of the Japanese withdraw. On Tuesday a British party will land from three warships which are now in the harbor, when the British and Chinese flags will be hoisted side by side. As soon as the buildings, arsemals and forts are taken over by the British forces the Chinese flag will be lowered.

THE MICARAGUAN CONGRESS MEETS. Managua, Nicaragua, May 21.-The Congress of Nicaragum was convened last evening to consider the peace treaty which the Commissioners signed on April 26 between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. President Zelaya's message reviews his actions in favor of the treaty, refers to the bad financial condition of the country, gives notice of the purchase
of a small warship for coast defence and touches
on the non-sale of the Government railroads.
A meeting of the Federal Convention of the
Greater Republic of Control America will take
place here on June 15.

PASSPORTS WITHHELD FROM AMERICANS. Constantinople, May 21.-James B. Angell, the United States Minister here, has entered a protest the authorities in refusing, in contravention of existing treatles, to grant passports to Americans, so as to enable them to travel in the interior. These passports are withheld from American citizens and British subjects only.

past years, the 7th Regiment to take part in the usual Memorial Day parade. It was stated that this action was deliberate on the part of the G. A. R. officers, and was the outcome of the disap-A. B. officers, and was the outcome of the disapproval felt in the organization at the attitude taken by the 7th Regiment when volunteers were called for by Governor Black. When spoken to regarding the subject yesterday, Robert B. Heliferty, adjutant to Colonei William E. Van Wyck, the grand marshal, said: "It is incorrect to say that the G. A. R. has not invited the 7th Regiment to parade this year, because it decided to stay at home instead of going to the front. The 7th Regiment has not been invited to parade with us for the last five years, and we are only following the same course this year as in the past. It is mere assumption to say that we are discriminating at this time against the 7th because of what has happened. Whatever may be the feelings individually of the members of the G. A. R. as to the extent of the patriotism that exists in the 7th, we would not as an organization take notice of the matter."

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow a large collection of high-class hand-made

French Underwear

consisting of

Chemises, Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers, Skirts of Nainsooks, Batistes, Linens and Lawns, trimmed with Valenciennes. Torchon and Point de Paris Laces, Hamburg Insertions and Edgings,

Greatly Reduced Prices West Twenty-Third Street

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2100 Yds. Printed Japanese

most desirable colorings, at 48° 27 inches wide, in the

2750 Yds. Barre, Broche, Checked and Striped Taffeta

Sliks in the choicest effects and combinations, at 85° Formerly \$1.25 Yd.

West 23d St.

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE SLEEP.

SOME OF THE CURRENT THEORIES ON THIS PUZZLING SUBJECT

HAS THE WITHDRAWAL OF BLOOD FROM THE BRAIN ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT? OTHER EXPLANATIONS DISCUSSED

nomenon, but as yet not one gives thorough satisfaction to the scientists, to say nothing of the general public, which often has its own notions about such things. A recent writer in so wide credence as the absence of blood from, anæmia of, the brain. But he goes on to mention several reasons why that theory is not altogether acceptable.

No doubt the belief that sleep was induced by the withdrawal of blood from the brain arose from the discovery, which is undisputed, that Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinker- the volume of that organ is sensibly diminton agency, assisted by Detective Michael Campbell. ished during sleep. It is also an established of Amsterdam, N. Y., on March 25 last caused the fact that there is less blood there when one is asleep than when he is awake. But the writer

He points out, to begin with, that the circulation of blood in the brain depends not on the body, but on the pressure in the arteries of pressure is regulated largely by the physical activity of a person. The pressure is higher if a man walks briskly than if he is engaged in quiet thought but lying down. The fall of pressure, then, appears to be an accompaniment of rest rather than of sleep. Furthermore, it has been found that although one anesthetic agent, chloroform, reduces the quantity of blood in the brain, others, notably ether or a mixture of nitrous exide and oxygen, fail to oduce that effect. And it is still further urged that fatigue does not, as was once believed, reduce the arterial pressure. The latter is now attributed to inactivity or rest.

Here are some of the phenomena that at-The breathing becomes shallow, the amount of air inspired is lessened, the output of carbonic acid gas is likewise diminished, the bodily temperature falls, the muscles are relaxed, and consciousness is suspended. It is to say that the one last mentioned is any more due to aniemia of the brain than are the others.

It has been suggested that there is a chemical effect of fatigue which induces sleep; that fatigue robs the brain of a certain store of clog its action, and so brings on unconsciousness. The anonymous writer here cited does not view this notion with favor. Among the facts that he mentions by way of disproof is that overfatigue is likely to prevent sleep.

structure and behavior of the central nervous system have given rise to still another theory It has been thought to be possible that certain dendrites, or mosslike projections from the nerve cells, are contractile, and reach out and meet, to produce consciousness and other mental back and break the connection when that organ is weary. Regarding this idea, "Nature" says:

The difficulty of accepting it is that nobody can locate consciousness in any particular group of nerve cells. Moreover, the anatomical evidence of such changes taking place is at present of the flimsiest character.

If these theories be true, what, it may be asked, is the agency that causes the dendrites to contract? Is there really a soul sitting along the character of the ch

asked, is the agency that causes the dendrites to contract? Is there really a soul sitting aloof in the pineal gland, as Descartes held? When a man like Lord Brougham can at any moment shut himself away from the outer world and fall asleep, does his soul break the dendritic contacts between cell and cell; and when he awakes, does it make contacts and switch the impulses evoked by sense stimuli on to one or other tract of the axons, or axis cylinder processes, which form the association pathways? Such an hypothesis is no explanation; it simply puts back the whole question a step further, and leaves it wrapped in mystery. It cannot be fatigue that produces the hypothetical interruptions of the dendritic interfacings and then induces sleep, for sleep can follow after fatigue of a very limited kind. A man may sleep equally well after a day spent in scientific research as after one spent in mountaincilimbing, or after another passed in idling by the seashors. He may spend a whole day engaged in mathematical calculation or in painting a landscape. He fatigues—if we admit the localization of function to definite parts of the brain—but one set of association tracts, but one group of cells, and yet, when he falls asleep, consciousness is not partially but totally suspended.

Stern Bros

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Special Sale of Curtains

Ruffled \$1.45,\$1.75 pr.

Tamboured\$ 1.50,\$2.45 pr.

Formerly \$2.25 & \$3.50 Irish Point \$2.95,\$3.95 pt.

Bed Sets

Ruffled Muslin, with colored chintz figures, at \$2.50

\$3.75 & \$4.88 Point.

Formerly \$5.00 & \$7.75 Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored during the Summer.

Awnings, Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers

West 23d St.

of excitement must be understood to mean the cessation of painful or disturbing thoughts, quiet state of the internal organs, and a com-fortable temperature. Either local fatigue of the muscles, or of the heart, or ennul, or exhaustion of some brain centre usually leads to the seeking of those conditions in which sleep comes. The whole organism may sleep for the sake of the part. To avoid sleeplessness, monotony of stimulus, either objective or subjective, is sought. In the latter case some monotonous memory picture, such as sheep passing one by one through a gap in the hedge, is dwelt on. To obtain the object painful or exciting thoughts are dismissed, the viscera kept in health, so that they may not force themselves upon the attention, and render the sense organs quiet by seeking darkness, silence and

GERMAN NEWS AND VIEWS.

THE PINCH FOR BREAD.—Although there is not yet a real famine in Germany, bread and grain prices are still rising, especially in South Germany, where the price of bread is 50 per cent above the rate that prevailed last January. The Liberals and Socialists assert that this condition of affairs is the result of Agrarianism, and blame the Government for not reducing the import duty on grain. Some papers urge that maize should be used more largely, but the Socialist press condemns this, and declares maize is unhealthful and unfit for human beings They express the hope that all German workers will refuse to buy maize bread.

of Emperor William at the closing of the Prussian Diet last Wednesday, in which he praised the Prussian State railroad system, has been sharply criticised on all sides. Even the semi-official papers say it has met with contradiction and amase

NEW ORDERS AS TO AMERICAN PORK .-The Prussian Government has issued a new decree urging the provincial authorities to pay the strictest attention to the inspection of American pork and other meats, and citing the alleged frequent occur-rence of trichinosis. It is pointed out that sixtyfour cases of trichinosis were reported in a single suburb of Berlin and that 127 cases have

DINNER FOR A UNIVERSITY RECTOR .- AD drew D. White, the United States Ambassadon, gave a dinner on Wednesday last in honor of Rector Schmoller of the Berlin University. About forty professors were present, including Virchow, Momm sen and Harnack.

COMING TO AMERICA.-The Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria will have as pas-sengers on her next trip to New-York Herr Lieber, the German Centrist leader in the Reichstag, and Dr. Koch, the president of the Reichbank.

cis Joseph of Austria has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen on Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany as a mark of favor in connection with the Prince receiving the sacramen of confirmation, which ceremony is to take place to-morrow in Potsdam. Prince Eitelfritz, the second son of Emperor William, is also to be confirmed

on that occasion.

MORE UNSAFE BUILDINGS DISCOVERED. FOUR OLD STRUCTURES FOUND TO BE IN DANGE

OF COLLAPSE. announced yesterday that within a week following the collapse of the flathouses at Nos. 18 and 30 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., on May 13, the Department experts had discovered four other buildings that were in such an unsafe condition serious disaster, and that the legal steps n to enable the Department to act swiftly had been

to enable the Department to act swintly had been taken by the Corporation Counsel's office.

The worst case of the four, the Commissioner said, was an old three-story building at No. 200 Grand-st., in regard to which the Department encountered malignant opposition in its lawful work of removing the danger of collapse and probable loss of life. Cellings in this building had fallen free-state with the wilding imprectors had been con-

loss of life. Ceilings in this building had fallen frequently, but the building inspectors had been constantly thwarted in their endeavors to discover the exact condition of the building.

The other buildings, the Commissioner said, were at No. 184 Hester-st., No. 435 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st., the latter one of two blocks of old buildings bought by the city and condemned to make way for a park, and No. 431 East Twenty-second-st., a brick building with a frame shed at the rear. In commenting on these buildings the Commissioner said:

"The discovery of these four unsafe buildings."

pended.

The primary and immediate cause of sleep seems to be the withdrawal or cessation of stimuli to the senses. If there be only a gentle and a monotonous repetition of stimulus it has the